SPAIN AND URUGUAY.

The Spanish Royalty Complicated with the South American Republic.

A War Transport from Montevideo Seized at Havana.

Cuban Convicts Among Political Exiles.

General Valmaseda Seeking Advice and Orders from Madrid.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]
HAVANA, June 2, Via KEY WEST, June 3, 1875.

The Uruguayan war transport Puig, having on board seventy-two political prisoners from Montevideo, has been seized by the Spanish officers in the harbor of Havana.

A PRESSING CAUSE, WHICH MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

The main cause for this action on the part of the Spanish colonial authorities is that some of the exiles deported from the Uruguayan Republic have been recognized as persons who had previously been sent away from Havana for sympathizing with the Cuban insurgents.

THE SAILING OF THE PUIG FROM MONTEVIDEO.

When the Puig sailed from Montevideo, some months since, she was provisioned for six months. She had been fitted out as a man-of-war, with a complement of thirty sailors and sixty soldiers, besides her officers.

THE POLITICAL EXILES WHO WERE PLACED ON BOARD.

Among the number of the political déportés who were placed on board the vessel were several of the leading journalists of Montevideo, whose decidedly expressed opinions in times past relative to the Cuban cause induced the resident Spanish Minister to advise the government that they would not be allowed to land at Havana, and that, consequently, even then generally thought that they would go to the United States for asylum.

Their names are as follows:—

Don José Pedro Ramirez, a prominent lawyer, journalist and ex-Representative of the Legislative Body.

Don Aureliano B. Larreta, a prominent lawyer, journalist and ex-Representative.

Don Juan José de Herrera, a prominent lawyer, journalist and ex-Representative.

Colonel Fortunato Flores, of the Uruguayan Army.

Don Eduardo Flores, editor of the *Idea*.

Don Segundo Flores, editor of the *Idea*.

Don Ricardo Flores, son of the late President, Dr. Vincio Flores.

Commander Carlos Gurmendez, of the Uruguayan Army.

Don Octavio Ramirez, of the Uruguayan Army.

Don Lindido Rovideo.

Don Diseimo Dupont.

Don Valdo Rodriguez.

Don Agustin de Vedea, ex-Representative.

Don Juan Ramon Gomez, ex-Minister of Finance.

Don João Herrera.

Don Castro, ex-Minister of Foreign Relations.

THE OFFICIAL CHARGE AGAINST THE EXILES.

The crime of the persons named above, who were subsequently exiled, was effected suddenly by the Montevidean Ministry. They were accused of conspiring to overthrow the government of the President, Don Pedro Vasela, by revolution, and also of having plotted for the assassination, by poison or otherwise, of the chief of the Executive and the members of his Cabinet.

CAPTAIN GENERAL VALMASEDA EXCITED—HE ASKS ORDERS FROM MADRID.

HAVANA, June 2, Via KEY WEST, June 4, 1875.

The Argentine transport Puig, with seventy-two political prisoners, arrived here on Sunday from Montevideo, making the passage in ninety-four days.

WHO THEY ARE.

The prisoners comprised those who were implicated in the Fils rebellion. Among them, it is reported, are the sons of Flores and several persons who had been banished from Cuba in former years as enemies of Spain.

SPANISH COLONIAL ACTION.

The Cuban government refused to permit the prisoners to land, alleging as a reason for this action the information of the ship's papers, the Puig being in reality a Spanish merchant bark which had been chartered by the War Department of the Argentine government.

Captain General Valmaseda has telegraphed to Madrid for instructions, and the Puig remains under the guns of a Spanish iron-clad.

AWAY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Twenty-five of the prisoners were allowed to embark on the steamship City of Mexico, which left for New York to-day.

NOTE OF MARK.

Some of the prisoners are represented to have been men of wealth and position in the Argentine Republic.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 4, 1875.

The Carlist General Sabalis, with 2,000 men, has attacked Blanco and been repulsed with a loss of sixty killed.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 4, 1875.

The weather is hot today.

PROMOTIONS TO THE PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, June 5—5 A. M.

The Earls of Home and Onslow, and Viscount Gray, of Scotland, have been raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

PILGRIMAGE TO FRANCE.

PARIS, June 4, 1875.

Twenty thousand pilgrims visited the shrine at Paray-le-Monial to-day.

The Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Orleans and other distinguished prelates were present.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

BERLIN, June 5, 1875.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order of Civil Merit on Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, and Henry W. Longfellow, the poet.

A CALIFORNIA FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1875.

Treadwell & Co., agricultural implement dealers, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are over $500,000. It is thought business circles that they may pull through if granted an extension.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

An American Schooner Seized by the Spaniards.

A Cargo of Arms and Ammunition Said to Have Been Found on Board.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]
HAVANA, June 2, Via KEY WEST, June 3, 1875.

I have been informed this morning, by the agent of the underwriters, that the American schooner Mary Chilton was seized by the Spanish authorities at Punta de Cartas and that the vessel was loaded with arms and ammunition.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The attention of the Spanish officers was called to the fact of the presence of a suspicious vessel by the arrival of three sailors at Punta de Cartas on the 24th of May. The men landed from an open boat, and appeared to be either shipwrecked sailors or runaways.

It appears that the schooner Mary Chilton left New York in March last for San Andres, Colombia. She had an assorted cargo which proved to be unsalable, and the Captain was directed, it is said, to take the vessel back to New York. This he refused to do, whereupon the consignees appointed a new Captain named Gumper, and the Mary Chilton sailed for New York about the middle of May, having on board, besides the Captain, three seamen, a boatswain, a cook and one passenger.

Shortly after leaving San Andres Captain Gumper, fearful of getting lost, desired to bring the vessel back to port, but to this course the crew would not consent. He then took one of the small boats, and with the cook and passenger returned to San Andres, the Mary Chilton proceeding on her voyage.

Upon reaching the San Felipe Keys, and when within eighteen miles of Punta de Cartas, the three sailors refused to proceed any further with the boatswain, whom they declared to be no navigator, and, taking the remaining boat, landed at Punta de Cartas. The boatswain was taken off several days after by a fishing smack and the abandoned schooner was taken charge of by a Spanish government vessel. The three sailors were detained at Pinar del Rio to await further investigation.

AN OWNER WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN SCHOONER.

HAVANA, June 3, 1875.

The Spanish naval authorities having charge of the abandoned schooner Mary Chilton, which has been floated, are prepared to turn her over to the proper parties.

THE INSURGENTS REPULSED AT THE TOWN OF LAS TUNAS.

HAVANA, June 3, 1875.

A body of 400 insurgents attempted to enter the town of Las Tunas on the 25th ult. They were driven back with a loss, as far as known, of three killed and several wounded.

The garrison lost three killed.

MEXICO.

KING ALFONSO'S LEGATION NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE REPUBLIC—CABINET REASONS FOR THE MINISTRY IN MADRID—MATERIAL PROGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 24, Via HAVANA, June 3, 1875.

The *Diario* officially reports the status of the Spanish Legation in Mexico as follows:—

"King Alfonso failed to notify President Lerdo of his accession to the throne. The Spanish government has stated that the letter announcing the fact miscarried and that a duplicate would be forwarded.

As neither the original letter nor the copy has arrived the Spanish Legation is not recognized.

When the document arrives the Mexican government will take such action as it considers is required.

REPRESENTATION AT THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

Congress has voted an appropriation of $30,000 to meet the expenses to a proper representation of Mexico at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

THE MINES.

Quicksilver has been found in abundance in the Zacatecas mines, which are yielding $115 to the quintal. The journals say that the productiveness of the Huetzco mines will prove a check to the Rothschilds quicksilver monopoly.

RAILWAYS.

The Vera Cruz and Jalapa Railroad is rapidly approaching completion.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1875.

CAPTURE OF SMUGGLED LACES AND DRESS FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Captain Charles N. Brackett, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, captured in this city to-day a white lace dress valued at $10,000; a white lace shawl valued at $5,000, and other laces valued at $5,000, at Goldstein's pawn shops, where they had been pawned for $385 by Leon de Lannois, who has been arrested. The dress and laces formerly belonged to the Empress Eugenie and were among the richest in the world. They were sold at the time of the sale of her diamonds and jewelry in England a short time after the removal of the Imperial family from France to Chiselhurst and smuggled into this country by Joseph Hoarachx in October, 1873. They were taken first to Philadelphia and thence to this city, having been brought here by Leon de Lannois on the 2d inst. Captain Brackett went to New York to-night with the laces and his prisoner. Detectives have been on the lookout for these goods since their arrival in this country, but while they have been searching about New York the laces have dropped into the hands of the government here through the efforts of Captain Brackett.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY—NO ARRESTS MADE AS YET.

There has been considerable excitement in the Treasury to-day over rumors that the party who committed the theft on Wednesday had been arrested, but the officers of the Secret Service Division, as well as Acting Secretary Conant, deny that any one has yet been arrested.

The Treasury detectives to-night say there are no new developments in the case of the missing money, and the loss seems hourly more mysterious. There are some who still cling to the hope that the package was either mislaid or that the money was placed by mistake in an envelope directed to some other bank than that for which it was intended, and that when it is received and opened the mystery will be cleared up. This theory, however, receives very slight consideration.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Secretary of the Interior has received the following:—

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1875.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult., and the enclosure from the Director General of the United States Centennial Commission, and to inform you that this department will direct a naval vessel to call at certain ports in Europe for the purpose of receiving and transporting the contributions of such American artists as may desire to become exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Very respectfully, GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1875.

Dr. Peters of Clinton, N. Y., announces to Professor Henry to-day the discovery of a new planet of the eleventh magnitude in 17 h. 21 min. right ascension, south 23 deg. 21 min.

A STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

Fire on Board the Crescent City During the Voyage from New York for Havana.

A Serious Danger Subdued by Prompt Exertion and Discipline.

HAVANA, June 3, 1875.

The steamer Crescent City, Captain Curtis commanding, from New York, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

BURSTING OF BOILER FLUES—FIRE ON BOARD.

On Tuesday, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., when the steamer was opposite Sombrero Light, some flues in the forward boiler burst.

The steam escaped into the furnaces and threw the burning cinders from three of them into the coal bunkers.

The coal instantly took fire and the bunkers were soon in a blaze, the flames rising ten feet and rushing through the ventilator to the upper deck.

PROMPT EXERTION—SAFETY BY DISCIPLINE AND OBEDIENCE.

The engineers closed the ventilator before the woodwork above was ignited.

The alarm was given.

Owing to the admirable discipline maintained by Captain Curtis every man was at the post designated for him beforehand for such emergencies in less than two minutes. In three minutes three streams of water were pouring on the fire, and within ten minutes the flames were extinguished.

The chief engineer closed the door of the engine room to prevent a draught of air, and locked himself in with his men, while the Captain directed the hosemen where to play upon the fire. Some of the men, by his orders, removed the furniture from the saloons, so as to leave the fire nothing to feed upon should it spread.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

Preparations were also made to run the steamer ashore in case of necessity; but the fire did not extend beyond the engine room from the moment the ventilator and door were closed.

WELL DESERVED PRAISE.

The passengers give the highest praise to the Captain and chief engineer for their coolness, courage and presence of mind, and to the crew for the promptness and order with which they acted.

THE RED CHIEFS.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY DELANO—PUNGENT REMARKS FROM SPOTTED TAIL ON INTERNATIONAL LAW—THE SECRET COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1875.

The Indians were all brought up to the Interior Department about ten o'clock this morning and grouped in the open inner court of the building, where their photographs were taken by the operator of the Patent Office Department. Red Cloud declined to join the group, saying that they could have his picture by paying him $25 for it. Afterward some of the prominent chiefs, with Bishop Hare, Major Bingham, Major Howard and Mr. Hinman, were taken in a group by themselves. The Indians then repaired to the Secretary's room, where Secretary Delano held a brief council with them, assuring them of the good wishes of the department toward them, and that if they did not believe him and do as he advised he was afraid they would hereafter believe him to their sorrow. He told them that if they would take the $25,000 he would try to get $25,000 more for them next winter. If they did not he would refuse to let them have the privilege of hunting on the Smoky Hill Fork any longer. He could not affore to have the peace of the country disturbed or incur the danger of having murders committed by allowing them to hunt there any longer.

SPOTTED TAIL

said that he wanted to do what was right, and that the Great Spirit had told him never to steal anybody's country without paying for it. If you had the same sense of right we could get along well enough. The country spoken of belongs to the Crows. The treaty of 1868 gave him his country. When you buy you pay a great price, and we do the same. As for the Black Hills they are worth a heap, and it is not worth while for us to talk about them.

Red Cloud wanted to have the bills of the white men who had come with him paid, and he gave the Secretary a list of their names, which was referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Spotted Tail said he wanted to talk about his agency matters before he went home, and he would like to go home to-morrow after breakfast.

The Secretary here withdrew, telling the Indians that they might talk all night with the Commissioner about their agencies if they wanted to. After little further parley they withdrew, expecting to have another talk during the day. Professor Marsh and the Board of Indian Commissioners were present during the interview.

THE SECRET COUNCIL EXPLAINED.

Secretary Delano and Assistant Secretary Cowen authorize the statement that the order excluding reporters and others from being present at the Indian Council on Tuesday emanated directly from the President and not from the Secretary. The President gave the order simply because the room was so small and the crowd so great that he feared the interview would be embarrassed and rendered uncomfortable by the pressure. At the same time he directed General Cowen to have a verbatim report made and furnished to the press.

BISHOP HARE'S UNAVAILING EFFORTS.

Bishop Hare held an interview with the Indians at the Tremont House to-night, and endeavored to show them the advantages which they might derive by surrendering the Black Hills to the government for a portion of land east of the Missouri River, which he assured them was much better for their habitation and use. He assured them that the President was in earnest in his efforts to keep white people out of their territory, but thought it would be wiser in them to give up the Black Hills if the government would agree to feed and clothe them for a number of years.

Red Cloud replied that he had ears and judgment—both. He had heard such talk ever since he had been here, and he had been listening, but had not said much. When the white men came to his country he would turn the tables and have a great many things to say on his side of the question.

They expect to start for home to-morrow, and will go by way of New York, where they will remain two or three days.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, June 4, 1875.

The House met at ten A. M. The only business of any importance was the introduction of a resolution, which was passed without a dissenting voice, instructing the Speaker to require the Superior Court to name as early a day as possible for a hearing of the Senatorial questions; also to allow both sides to be represented by counsel, with briefs and arguments.

The House adjourned to four P. M. Monday, June 7.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature most of the members have gone home for a brief recess. The excitement has subsided and both parties are resting on their arms. Chief Justice Cushing and associates, Messrs. Ladd and Smith, of the Supreme Court, are in town, but the day for a hearing has not yet been assigned. Both parties are confident of a decision in their favor. Meanwhile it is considered probable that the five seceding Senators will come back at the assembling of the Senate on Tuesday, and that an election for Governor will take place.

AMERICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 4, 1875.

The State Universalist Convention to-day by a unanimous and very enthusiastic vote adopted the following resolution:—

Whereas the strength and glory of America is in her free schools, which the Roman Catholic Church is now seeking to destroy, therefore it is the duty of every religious denomination which is loyal to the national form of government to unite in the support of our free school system on the ground that their support is an absolute necessity to the continuance of our free government, its institutions, and the best interests of religion and humanity.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4, 1875.

Our people generally observed the proclamation of Governor Hardin yesterday. The grasshoppers began their flight westward yesterday morning in immense masses. Danger is apprehended in Kansas from the number which have gone over the border. Missouri will soon be free of hoppers.

GRASSHOPPERS GOING NORTHWEST.

OMAHA, Neb., June 4, 1875.

Reports recently received from those portions of the Southwestern part of Nebraska which have been severely afflicted by the grasshoppers this spring show that the grasshoppers are fast taking flight, going northwest. Immense clouds of them are seen daily, very high in the air.

THE RIOTOUS MINERS.

Fatal Results of the Attack on the Collieries.

FURTHER OUTBREAKS BY THE STRIKERS.

Attempted Incendiarism in Mahanoy City.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 4, 1875.

There is every reason for believing that the attack on the collieries at Mahanoy City yesterday morning resulted more fatally to the mob than was at first supposed. Four of the strikers, whose names cannot be ascertained, are believed to have been mortally wounded and to have died to-day. The attacking party have either left that portion of the district or are lurking about in the woods in small parties. So long as the military remain in the town they dare not show themselves, and no further outrages are anticipated there at present. The Gowans Guards of Pottsville and the Pottsville light infantry, both belonging to the Seventh regiment of the State militia, are quartered in a hall in the town under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hartzinger, and although they do not number more than eighty-five men all told they are well drilled, good soldiers, and more than a match for the disorganized mob which ten times outnumbers them. The town has resumed its wonted appearance and business has been going on as usual all day, but the citizens generally and the working miners still feel much uneasiness. The men

RESUMED WORK

in the collieries this morning, but not as largely as before the attack. This would appear like intimidation, but the operators account for the falling off by the fact that it is so near the end of the week. They say that all of them will come back on Monday morning. George Coles' colliery is clearing up preparatory to resuming work on Monday. A despatch from Shenandoah brings news of

ANOTHER OUTBREAK

there with more bloodshed, the attacking party, as before, being the heaviest sufferers. About three o'clock this morning a party in ambush attacked the watchman at the Centennial colliery, now being opened by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. About twenty shots were fired at the watchman by the attacking party, and he immediately returned the fire, it is believed with effect, as it is pretty certain several of the party were severely wounded, judging from the cries made by the miners in their retreat. Adjutant General Latta and William C. Siegfreid were here this morning in consultation with Sheriff Weaver and prominent citizens.

THE COLLIERIES AT WORK

here are the West Shenandoah, which is guarded by a strong police force under Deputy Sheriff Heister, and the Rhoades colliery. Stanton colliery and Bear Ridge colliery, No. 2, are not working, as was reported yesterday. Preparations to work both are being made, and it is believed they will start soon.

THE PRESENCE OF THE MILITARY

here has occasioned a feeling of relief and security. Five full companies of the Seventh regiment, 500 men in all, are in and about Shenandoah, under the command of Colonel Caldwell, but the Sheriff is in charge of affairs. Adjutant General Latta spent the night in Pottsville and went this morning on a special engine to Mahanoy City and Shenandoah in company with General Siegfreid, of the Second division. The division commander returned here this evening while General Latta went on to Harrisburg. General Siegfreid is in communication with every town in this district by telegraph, the offices of which will be kept open specially. He is prepared to

CALL OUT MORE TROOPS

at the shortest notice. He hopes it will not be necessary, but it is evident that both he and Major Bohannon, with whom I have conversed, are very uneasy and by no means persuaded that the outbreaks are over. The General thinks that the military now are fully able to protect the places where disturbances have already occurred, and there are two more regiments, one at Harrisburg and the other at Wyoming, which are still in reserve. He evidently thinks that the military cannot be withdrawn for some time with safety.

A RIOTOUS BODY.

Information has been received here that a body of about 150 men left St. Clair this morning, headed by a drum and fife, and, pressing into their ranks all they met, they passed through Mine Hill Valley, visiting the colliery of John W. Davis and compelling the men to quit work. They then went on to Newcastle, stopping Denning's colliery, and went thence down the Mine Hill and then to Wolf Creek, stopping collieries on the way. It is rumored that they will pass through Pottsville to-night, but the citizens of the place feel no uneasiness as to any disastrous result. There are no soldiery here, but plenty of powder and ball.

LATER—11:30 P. M.

I have just received advices by telegraph from the places named below, giving the condition of affairs up to this hour.

At Mount Carmel there is great disquiet and excitement. The number of watchmen about the town and the collieries have been doubled, and the citizens are in dread of another attack. At Shenandoah a

MASS MEETING OF MINERS

was held this evening, at which it was resolved to continue the strike, the miners being promised aid from the Wyoming and Luzerne men, who will resume work immediately at the ten per cent reduction. The Schuylkill Company men were given the choice of going to work at the twenty per cent reduction offered by the operators and to support the Wyoming men on strike, or to let the other miners go to work on the ten per cent reduction and support the Schuylkill men. The Schuylkill strikers chose to let the Luzerne and Wyoming men go to work.

The meeting was a very large one. John Fitzpatrick, President. At Mahanoy City there is

A TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT,

and numbers of extravagant rumors are afloat. Large bodies of men are reported to be still lying concealed in the brush around the town. A guard has been placed over the depot and the telegraph offices. Thirty or forty troops are detailed at different breakers to guard against fire.

At Heckscherville all the miners in town left in a body, marching toward Forestville. Nothing has been heard from them since.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN MAHANOY CITY.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 5—12:30 A. M.

The important news has just reached us that an attempt has been made to burn Mahanoy City. Haltze's tavern was discovered on fire, with kerosene oil sprinkled about it. It was fortunately extinguished, but the incendiaries were not detected.

THE STRIKING COAL HEAVERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4, 1875.

The striking coal men here have made no demonstration to-day. Four of the ringleaders of yesterday's mob were arrested last night and brought before a justice this morning, but their cases went over.

THE HOLYOKE INQUEST.

THE JURY CENSURE THE CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS OF THE CHURCH BUILDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4, 1875.

The Coroner's jury on the death of Fabian Moreau as a representative victim of the Holyoke disaster rendered their verdict this evening, that he was burned to death in the French Catholic church May 27. The jury find that no blame is to be attached to any person in immediate connection with the fire by which this person and others came to their deaths; but they cannot too strongly condemn the almost criminal carelessness shown in the construction of the galleries and the means of egress therefrom. The testimony shows that the galleries had a seating capacity of 400 persons, and the only means of egress was one stairway, about two and a half feet wide, leading by a turn to an outer door three feet wide. They find that all the deaths occurring at this fire were of persons seated in the galleries, the means of exit from the main floor of the house being ample with all the doors opening outwards. Considering the narrowness of the stairs, as compared with the seating capacity of the galleries, and the faulty construction of the same as to reaching them from above and below, the jury declare that the parties who built and suffered such a death trap to stand should receive the unmeasured censure of the community. The jury further find that the direct cause of the fire, with its terrible sacrifice of human life, is attributable to the use of trimmings of laces, paper, &c., about the altar, and to the fact that the building was sheathed with pine sheeting, instead of being plastered. They strongly deprecate the use of such adornment and the use of such finish in places of public resort, and, in conclusion, would say to all corporations or persons owning or having in charge public halls or churches, this sad calamity admonishes you to look well to the modes of exit from your buildings, for the public will not hold guiltless the man or men who through carelessness or neglect permit such a fearful scene to be repeated.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.

The new garden was crowded last night and looked as charming as ever, *malgré* the cascade, which is undergoing a process of reconstruction. It is expected that it will be in full working order to-night. The change consists of a new horseshoe, fall over which the water will fall to the distance of ten feet and then descend fifty feet over rocks artistically arranged, instead of the present staircase arrangement. The change will be an agreeable one and one that the public will appreciate. The programme last evening commenced with a clever overture by Suppe on certain songs of Schubert, which was followed by a Mendelssohn part song, "Farewell to the Forest," a most delightful *morceau*, and gems from the much neglected opera of Verdi, "Macbeth." The *chef d'œuvre* of Weber, the immortal overture to "Der Freischütz" was a severe test for the band of Gilmore. There are certain orchestral effects in it which are extremely difficult to produce in a military band. Yet so complete is the organization and so admirable the discipline of Gilmore's band that their rendering of this overture was worthy of all praise. Mr. Arbuckle, the favorite cornet player, then played one of Levy's favorite selections in the most brilliant style. A grand fantasia on "Il Profeta" was rendered with an effect that colored every theme with the most gorgeous hues. A rather stupid and uninteresting "Marche Comique," by Braham, which is entirely unworthy of such a band, ended the second part. Mr. Gilmore should carefully exclude such trash from his bills. The concert ended with Gilmore's highly effective "Twenty-second Regiment March." Very many new works will be produced during the coming week, and Levy, the great cornet player, and a number of clarinets from the well known Garde Républicaine Band, will shortly appear. The band is admirably constructed, especially in the reed department, and much of peculiar violin effect of the famous French band has been attained. Vice President Wilson was the observed of all observers last night. He evidently enjoyed the performance.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The farewell matinées of the season are announced to-day, with but few exceptions.

A grand concert will be given at Jones' Wood Colosseum on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Downing's band.

Miss Jennie Hughes is on a starring tour through New England, making her vocal and dramatic talents a success everywhere.

John P. Smith has relinquished the post of business manager of Conway's Brooklyn Theatre, after a crowded benefit and a presentation of a watch and chain and a flattering address by the F. F. V's.

Maurice Grau, the young manager who brought to this country Rubinstein, Wieniawski, Ristori, Salvini, Soldene and other artists, the most enterprising of all our theatrical and musical *entrepreneurs*, sails to-day for Europe, to bring over new features for his theatre.

In Indianapolis there is a musical man of might, a certain Professor Black. Emboldened by the great success of Thomas in Cincinnati, this Western Beethoven started a festival in the capital of Indiana and prospectused himself as follows:—"A New York paper, speaking of the effect of Professor Black's professional efforts in that city, says:—'When Jenny Lind came here she advanced the cause of music fifty years. Professor Black has carried it forward a century.' 'Professor Black is not only master of his art, but, what is more, is gifted with that power of insight that he instinctively discerns what is most in keeping with the preacher's theme.' Rev. J. H. Gilmore, the successor of Dr. Boardman, wrote:—'I regard Professor Black as a model chorister, and my people feel that his leaving is a serious loss to the church.'" Of all the blind egotists that ever pretended to a knowledge of music, Professor Black takes the palm.

OBITUARY.

JAMES C. WOODWARD.

The death is announced of one of our oldest commercial citizens, James C. Woodward, a gentleman for more than thirty years connected with the produce trade of New York. Mr. Woodward assisted in the organization of the old Corn Exchange Bank and Corn Exchange Insurance Company. He had been practically retired from business for several years, but at the time of his decease was Vice President of the New York Produce Exchange Insurance Company.

GEORGE O. EVANS.

George O. Evans, whose trial on a charge of fraud in the collection of Pennsylvania State claims against the general government recently made considerable of a sensation, died in West Philadelphia on Thursday night at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Evans was at one time quite prominent in politics and was much respected until his connection with the State claims business destroyed his reputation. He was in bad health for a long time previous to his death.

FRANK LAKEY.

Frank Lakey, a prominent citizen and extensive produce dealer of Palmyra, N. Y., died yesterday morning of apoplexy.

LOUIS AMSON.

Mr. Louis Amson, whose death took place at Frankfort-on-the-Main on the 3d inst., was for many years a prominent importing merchant of this city, in the firm of Louis Amson & Co., of No. 424 Broadway. Mr. Amson took an active part at one time in the politics of his adopted city, his name being associated with the principal movements toward reform.

CHARLES L. MATHER.

The accidental drowning at sea, while on a voyage to this city, of Mr. Charles L. Mather, formerly of New York, but latterly of Jacksonville, Fla., will be sadly regretted by many in this city. Mr. Mather was formerly a produce merchant of some prominence in this city and an active member of the democratic party. He was at one time offered the nomination for Assembly of his district, but declined. He subsequently took the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, which he filled with credit. A large circle of warm and devoted friends will mourn his untimely end.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	60	57	3:30 P. M.	71	82
6 A. M.	60	57	6 P. M.	68	76
9 A. M.	63	65	9 P. M.	67	69
12 M.	66	76	12 P. M.	65	66

Average temperature yesterday 68½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 65

IT IS A COMFORT TO THE VISITANTS OF fashionable summer resorts to know that in GERNER'S SCARLETT SOAP they possess a complete antidote to mosquito bites, irritations of the skin, complexionable blemishes caused by the sun and wind, and that it is a most wholesome purifier. One box (3 cakes), 60c.

A.—ESPENSCHEID'S LEADING STYLE FOR the summer, "ALASKA BEAVER," the most chaste and elegant specimen of a gentleman's dress hat we have yet seen. Call and judge for yourselves, at 118 Nassau st.

A BOX OF M'EVOY'S KALYE, PRICE 75 CENTS, will wash and clean better than 15 pounds of hard soap. Sold by druggists and grocers. Depot 19 Murray street.

ALL CATARRH ERADICATED WITH WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, established 17 years. PAIN PAINT used for inflammation and all pain.

A.—ALASKA CASSIMERE AND STRAW HATS; lowest prices. P. EBNENWEIN, 143 Nassau street, near Spruce.

A.—"THE LEAVES * * * WERE FOR the Healing of the Nations."—In the modest little plant found growing by the roadside and known as Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, reside medicinal properties of more than ordinary value. In Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, these wonderful properties are combined with other vegetable extracts of acknowledged virtues in such a manner as to make it a most efficacious remedy for Colic, Cramps, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. A celebrated medical author says:—"A friend of mine had an only child dangerously ill with the summer Complaint. He had employed a great variety of the usual means for relief, but all appeared unavailing. The child was finally given Smart-Weed, which was entirely successful. It arrested the vomiting and purging in a short time, and without the aid of other medicine entirely restored the little patient." Dr. PIERCE'S EXTRACT OF SMART-WEED is sold by all druggists.

A.—A.—"OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY."—GO to BROOKS, who is selling a good Ladies' Boot for $4 50; Children's Shoes, best, very cheap; "Gentlemen's Pumps and Low Shoes a specialty;" the largest assortment of good Boots and Shoes in the city, at low prices. 1,126 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

A SPLENDID FABRIC IS THE ALASKA CASSIMERE HAT just introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those who prefer, for the warm season, a straw hat, will find an abundant variety of the finest quality at either of these establishments.

A.—RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co., at his old office, No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church. No connection with any other office in this city.

A.—FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES AND tan ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION; it is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or flesh worms use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, the noted skin doctor, 49 Bond street, New York.

A.—SCALP DISEASES AND COMPLAINTS, DANDRUFF, falling, loss and untimely gray hair are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York.

A.—UNNATURAL REDNESS OF THE NOSE, untimely wrinkles on the face, also moles and warts are permanently cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York.

AMONG ALL INVENTIONS FOR ALLEVIATING human suffering none are more worthy and none have achieved such brilliant success as that of THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway.

A.—THE PEARL DRESS VENTILATED HAT introduced by BURKE is the correct style for gentlemen. A call is solicited at 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

COMFORT FOR FEET.—THE LUXURY OF PERfect-fitting shoes practically illustrated at 81 Nassau street. EUGENE FERRIS & SON.

DESBLER'S PILLS ARE THE BEST AND SAFEST Remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER AND MALARIA.

DAVID'S SUMMER STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS are noted for their perfect ventilation and dressy appearance. An elegant assortment of gentlemen's STRAW HATS. Salesroom 239½ Broadway, near Duane st.

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$118 IN CURRENCY PER CARAT.

Having secured a large stock of choice stones before the recent advance in price in Europe, we now offer a full assortment of fine white Diamond Earrings, Solitaires, weighing from two to three carats per pair, at the uniform rate of $118 currency per carat for any size. Mountings from $40 to $75 per pair extra. Also, single stones of similar size for rings at the same rate. The collection embraces all sizes:—2, 2⅛, 2¼, 2⅜, 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, 3 and 3 carats per pair, mounted in the best and latest styles.

We are confident that no better goods can be found anywhere, and invite a critical examination from all who desire to purchase fine stones at close prices.

These stones will be sold with or without settings, as may be desired.

HOWARD & CO.,
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No. 222 Fifth avenue, New York.

IRON IN THE BLOOD IS SUPPLIED BY THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, which builds up an iron constitution.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING Root Beer.—One of the healthiest, pleasantest and most economical beverages known is made from this extract. It is put up in bottles at 35c., 60c. and $5, and in half-gallon and gallon cans, at $5 and $10 each, which make 10, 25, 200, 400 and 800 gallons of beer. General depot No. 362 Hudson street, New York, and sold by most druggists.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE—THE safest and best cosmetic ever used. Ladies are invited to test it before purchasing. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot, No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street, Hoffman House. Price $3 per bottle.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE REmoves all Wrinkles. Try it. No. 8 West Twenty-fifth st.

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An undiluted Love Story, by Christabel Goldsmith ("Widow Goldsmith's Daughter"), one of the brightest novels of the season. *** Price, $1 75.

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